

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

DANNY RICKY HEADLEY,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	CASE NO. 2:06-cv-1083-MEF
	)	
CHILTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S	)	
DEPARTMENT, <i>et al.</i> ,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER**

Plaintiff Danny Ricky Headley ("Plaintiff") brought this action on December 6, 2006 asserting claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and various state law causes of action (Doc. # 1). He seeks compensatory and punitive damages, injunctive relief, and fees and costs. This cause is before the Court on Defendants Chilton County and Neely Strength's Motion to Stay Pending Ruling on Qualified Immunity (Doc. # 8).

Defendants Chilton County and Neely Strength ("Defendants") argue that discovery and all other proceedings in this action should be stayed pending resolution of whether Strength is entitled to: (1) qualified immunity from the § 1983 individual capacity claims; (2) Eleventh Amendment immunity from any § 1983 official capacity claims; and (3) absolute state immunity from the state tort law claims. Plaintiff contends that discovery must be allowed in order to determine whether the acts were within the scope of employment and thus qualify for immunity. She cites no case law in support of this proposition.

The Court concludes that it need not allow discovery prior to ruling on Defendants'

assertions of immunity with regard to Plaintiff's § 1983 claims. *See, e.g., Caraballo-Sandoval v. Honsted*, 35 F.3d 521, 524 (11th Cir. 1994) (“[A] court may resolve the issue of qualified immunity before allowing discovery.”). The Court may consider the immunity issue on a motion to dismiss. *See, e.g., St. George v. Pinellas County*, 285 F.3d 1334, 1337 (11th Cir. 2002) (§ 1983 qualified immunity); *Misener Marine Constr., Inc. v. Ga. Ports Auth.*, No. 05-17192, 2006 WL 2918607, at \*1 (11th Cir. Oct. 12, 2006) (per curiam) (affirming denial of defendant's motion to dismiss where it had “failed to satisfy its burden of establishing Eleventh Amendment immunity at this procedural juncture”).

The Court must also address whether a stay is appropriate for the state law claims. It appears that courts may consider a State immunity argument at the motion to dismiss stage.<sup>1</sup> *See Drummond Co. v. Ala. Dep't of Transp.*, 937 So.2d 56, 57 (Ala. 2006) (“A petition for a writ of mandamus is the proper vehicle by which to seek review of the denial of a motion to dismiss based on the ground of State immunity.”). Absolute immunity may be asserted in a motion to dismiss. *Cf. Bogle v. Galanos*, 503 So. 2d 1217, 1219 (Ala. 1987) (“Absolute immunity would not be absolute if it did not support a motion to dismiss.”) (absolute prosecutorial immunity). Defendants are therefore entitled to a stay regarding the state law claims as well.

In light of the foregoing authorities, it is hereby ORDERED that Defendants Chilton

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<sup>1</sup> The immunity Defendants assert under Article I, § 14 of the Alabama Constitution of 1901 is referred to as “State immunity.” *See Newsome v. Lee County, Ala.*, 431 F. Supp. 2d 1189, 1207 (M.D. Ala. 2006) (Fuller, J.).

County and Neely Strength's Motion to Stay Pending Ruling on Qualified Immunity (Doc. # 8) is GRANTED.

DONE this the 18<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2007.

/s/ Mark E. Fuller  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

A copy of this checklist is available at the website for the USCA, 11th Circuit at [www.ca11.uscourts.gov](http://www.ca11.uscourts.gov)  
Effective on April 9, 2006, the new fee to file an appeal will increase from \$255.00 to \$455.00.

### CIVIL APPEALS JURISDICTION CHECKLIST

**1. Appealable Orders:** Courts of Appeals have jurisdiction conferred and strictly limited by statute:

- (a) **Appeals from final orders pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291:** Only final orders and judgments of district courts, or final orders of bankruptcy courts which have been appealed to and fully resolved by a district court under 28 U.S.C. § 158, generally are appealable. A final decision is one that “ends the litigation on the merits and leaves nothing for the court to do but execute the judgment.” Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Mestre, 701 F.2d 1 365, 1 368 ( 11th Ci r. 1 983). A magistrate judge’s report and recommendation is not final and appealable until judgment thereon is entered by a district court judge. 28 U.S.C. § 636(c).
- (b) **In cases involving multiple parties or multiple claims,** a judgment as to fewer than all parties or all claims is not a final, appealable decision unless the district court has certified the judgment for immediate review under Fed.R.Civ.P. 54(b). Williams v. Bishop, 732 F.2d 885, 885- 86 (11th Cir. 1984). A judgment which resolves all issues except matters, such as attorneys’ fees and costs, that are collateral to the merits, is immediately appealable. Budinich v. Becton Dickinson & Co., 486 U.S.196, 201, 108 S.Ct. 1717, 1721-22, 100 L .Ed.2d 178 (1988); LaChance v. Duffy’s Draft House, Inc., 146 F.3d 832, 837 (11th Cir. 1998).
- (c) **Appeals pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a):** Appeals are permitted from orders “granting, continuing, modifying, refusing or dissolving injunctions or refusing to dissolve or modify injunctions . . .” and from “[i]nterlocutory decrees . . . determining the rights and liabilities of parties to admiralty cases in which appeals from final decrees are allowed.” Interlocutory appeals from orders denying temporary restraining orders are not permitted.
- (d) **Appeals pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b) and Fed.R.App.P. 5:** The certification specified in 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b) must be obtained before a petition for permission to appeal is filed in the Court of Appeals. The district court’s denial of a motion for certification is not itself appealable.
- (e) **Appeals pursuant to judicially created exceptions to the finality rule:** Limited exceptions are discussed in cases including, but not limited to: Cohen v. Beneficial Indus. Loan Corp., 337 U.S. 541, 546, 69S.Ct. 1221, 1225-26, 93 L.Ed. 1528 (1949); Atlantic Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass’n v. Blythe Eastman Paine Webber, Inc., 890 F.2d 371, 376 (11th Cir. 1989); Gillespie v. United States Steel Corp., 379 U.S. 148, 157, 85 S.Ct. 308, 312, 13 L.Ed.2d 199 (1964).

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2. **Time for Filing:** The timely filing of a notice of appeal is mandatory and jurisdictional. Rinaldo v. Corbett, 256 F.3d 1276, 1278 (11th Cir. 2001). In civil cases, Fed.R.App.P. 4(a) and (c) set the following time limits:
  - (a) **Fed.R.App.P. 4(a)(1):** A notice of appeal in compliance with the requirements set forth in Fed.R.App.P. 3 must be filed in the district court within 30 days after the entry of the order or judgment appealed from. However, if the United States or an officer or agency thereof is a party, the notice of appeal must be filed in the district court within 60 days after such entry. **THE NOTICE MUST BE RECEIVED AND FILED IN THE DISTRICT COURT NO LATER THAN THE LAST DAY OF THE APPEAL PERIOD – no additional days are provided for mailing.** Special filing provisions for inmates are discussed below.
  - (b) **Fed.R.App.P. 4(a)(3):** “If one party timely files a notice of appeal, any other party may file a notice of appeal within 14 days after the date when the first notice was filed, or within the time otherwise prescribed by this Rule 4(a), whichever period ends later.”
  - (c) **Fed.R.App.P. 4(a)(4):** If any party makes a timely motion in the district court under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure of a type specified in this rule, the time for appeal for all parties runs from the date of entry of the order disposing of the last such timely filed motion.
  - (d) **Fed.R.App.P. 4(a)(5) and 4(a)(6):** Under certain limited circumstances, the district court may extend the time to file a notice of appeal. Under Rule 4(a)(5), the time may be extended if a motion for an extension is filed within 30 days after expiration of the time otherwise provided to file a notice of appeal, upon a showing of excusable neglect or good cause. Under Rule 4(a)(6), the time may be extended if the district court finds upon motion that a party did not timely receive notice of the entry of the judgment or order, and that no party would be prejudiced by an extension.
  - (e) **Fed.R.App.P. 4(c):** If an inmate confined to an institution files a notice of appeal in either a civil case or a criminal case, the notice of appeal is timely if it is deposited in the institution’s internal mail system on or before the last day for filing. Timely filing may be shown by a declaration in compliance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746 or a notarized statement, either of which must set forth the date of deposit and state that first-class postage has been prepaid.
3. **Format of the notice of appeal:** Form 1, Appendix of Forms to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, is a suitable format. See also Fed.R.App.P. 3(c). A pro se notice of appeal must be signed by the appellant.
4. **Effect of a notice of appeal:** A district court loses jurisdiction (authority) to act after the filing of a timely notice of appeal, except for actions in aid of appellate jurisdiction or to rule on a timely motion of the type specified in Fed.R.App.P. 4(a)(4).